S6615-24

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

Prepared by Research and Statistics Section
STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
FEBRUARY 1985

JANUARY INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

		(Seas. Adj.)
Oregon		
Jan.	1985	8.1
Dec.	1984	8.8
Jan.	1984	9.1
U.S.		
Jan.	1985	7.4
Dec.	1984	7.2
Jan.	1984	8.0

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

		1977=100
Oregon		
Jan.	1985	109.5
Dec.	1984	108.5
Nov.	1984	108.1
Oct.	1984	108.1
Sep.	1984	107.5

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon		
Jan.	1985	56.6
Dec.	1984	55.4
Nov.	1984	49.2
Oct.	1984	55.5
Sep.	1984	52.4

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon		
Dec.	1984	39.8
Nov.	1984	38.4
Dec.	1983	39.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland MSA		
Jan.	1985	306.8
Yearly Change		+ 4.0%
U.S.		
Jan.	1985	316.1
Yearly Change		+ 3.6%
Portland Hotline		221-4132

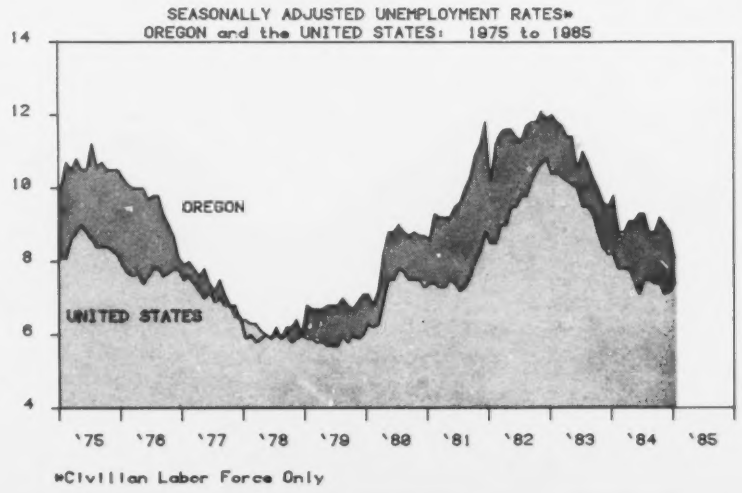
MONTHLY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Dwayne Stevenson

Oregon continues to feel the impact of high real interest rates and the strong dollar. With the recent closure of Martin Marietta's aluminum plant in The Dalles (-550 jobs) and Champion International's announced shutdown of mills in Dee, Lebanon, Idanha, Mapleton, and Gold Beach (-1,300 jobs), some areas of the state will continue to experience serious economic problems. Further analysis of major plant shutdowns, expansions, and new openings reveals some consequences we will face: the geographic relocation of jobs, changes in Oregon's industrial mix, and the problems caused by the wait for new job creation.

Let's start with an overview of several recently announced plant openings or shutdowns. The two accompanying tables show mostly manufacturing plant openings and shutdowns, but some selected nonmanufacturing firms are listed as well. At first glance, the net effect looks insignificant - about 6,200 jobs lost versus 6,100 gained. In addition, some of these shutdowns or curtailments will not be permanent. Champion, for one, will try to sell most, if not all, of its closed operations to smaller firms. On the other hand, announced openings are not always followed by plant construction.

The geographic distribution of employment gains and losses is uneven. Some towns have been hurt by the loss of jobs. Others, like Lebanon, have been devastated with the loss of most of their economic base; and Valsetz is but a memory. With the recently announced rail line abandonments, more communities may lose a major part of their economic base.



RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	Jan. 1985 1/	Dec. 1984 2/	Change	% Change	Jan. 1984 5/
Civilian Labor Force 3/	1,326,100	1,331,700	-5,600	-0.4	1,324,700
Unemployment	137,000	128,100	8,900	6.9	149,900
Percent of Labor Force	10.3	9.6	xxx	xxx	11.3
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	8.1	8.8	xxx	xxx	9.1
Total Employment 4/	1,189,100	1,203,600	-14,500	-1.2	1,174,800

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. 4/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and labor disputants. 5/ Due to revised estimating procedures between December 1984 and January 1985, data for 1985 and that of previous years are not strictly comparable.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1985 1/	Dec. 1984 2/	Jan. 1984	Change From Dec. 1984	Change From Jan. 1984
TOTAL 3/	1,004,300	1,015,300	968,200	-11,000	36,100
Wage & Salary Employment Index 4/	109.5	108.5	105.6	xxx	xxx
Diffusion Index 5/	*	*	*	xxx	xxx
Total Manufacturing	195,000	194,900	188,100	100	6,900
Durable Goods	143,900	144,500	137,700	- 600	6,200
Lumber & Wood Products	63,100	63,800	62,800	- 700	300
Logging & Sawmills	33,000	33,500	33,000	- 500	0
Veneer & Plywood	16,500	16,700	17,100	- 200	- 600
Millwork & Structural Wood	8,600	8,400	7,900	200	700
Mobile Homes	1,200	1,300	1,400	- 100	- 200
Other Wood Products	3,800	3,900	3,400	- 100	400
Furniture & Fixtures	2,800	2,800	2,500	0	300
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2,300	2,400	2,400	- 100	- 100
Primary Metals	9,000	9,000	8,700	0	300
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel	5,600	5,500	4,600	100	1,000
Nonferrous Metals	3,400	3,500	4,100	- 100	- 700
Fabricated Metals	10,000	10,400	9,600	- 400	400
Fabricated Structural Metals	4,800	5,000	4,200	- 200	600
Other Fabricated Metals	5,200	5,400	5,400	- 200	- 200
Machinery	15,800	16,100	14,700	- 300	1,100
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	15,000	14,900	12,500	100	2,500
Transportation Equipment	8,400	7,800	7,800	600	600
Instruments & Related Products	14,700	14,500	14,300	200	400
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,800	2,800	2,400	0	400
Nondurable Goods	51,100	50,400	50,400	700	700
Food & Kindred Products	21,000	20,500	20,700	500	300
Canning & Preserving	10,800	10,100	10,700	700	100
Other Food Products	10,200	10,500	10,000	- 300	200
Textile Mill Products	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	- 200
Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Paper & Allied Products	8,900	8,900	9,000	0	- 100
Printing & Publishing	11,100	11,100	10,600	0	500
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Petroleum Refining	400	300	500	100	- 100
Rubber & Plastic Products	2,800	2,800	2,600	0	200
Leather Products	500	400	500	100	0

*Diffusion Index not available at this time

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Change From Dec. 1984	Change From Jan. 1984
(cont.)					
Total Nonmanufacturing	809,300	820,400	780,100	-11,100	29,200
Mining & Quarrying	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
Construction	28,400	29,700	25,500	- 1,300	2,900
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	54,200	55,100	56,100	- 900	- 1,900
Transportation	32,000	32,900	32,600	- 900	- 600
Railroad	5,000	5,200	5,400	- 200	- 400
Trucking & Warehousing	16,700	17,700	16,800	- 1,000	- 100
Other Transportation	10,300	10,000	10,400	300	- 100
Communications	13,600	13,600	15,000	0	- 1,400
Utilities	8,600	8,600	8,500	0	100
Trade	254,300	261,200	241,700	- 6,900	12,600
Wholesale Trade	65,500	65,600	61,900	- 100	3,600
Durable Goods	38,600	38,400	36,700	200	1,900
Nondurable Goods	26,900	27,200	25,200	- 300	1,700
Retail Trade	188,800	195,600	179,800	- 6,800	9,000
General Merchandise	25,300	26,900	25,700	- 1,600	- 400
Food Stores	29,400	29,500	27,200	- 100	2,200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	24,100	24,500	22,400	- 400	1,700
Other Retail Trade	110,000	114,800	104,400	- 4,800	5,600
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	67,000	66,500	63,800	500	3,200
Banking & Credit Agencies	23,200	23,300	23,300	- 100	- 100
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	43,800	43,200	40,500	600	3,300
Services	206,100	206,600	196,100	- 500	10,000
Hotels & Personal Services	22,500	22,800	22,200	- 300	300
Health Services	68,900	68,200	65,900	700	3,000
Other Services	114,700	115,600	108,000	- 900	6,700
Government	198,000	200,000	195,600	- 2,000	2,400
Federal Government	29,500	29,900	27,700	- 400	1,800
State Government	53,800	54,800	55,300	- 1,000	- 1,500
Education	21,600	23,200	22,600	- 1,600	- 1,000
Other State	32,200	31,600	32,700	600	- 500
Local Government	114,700	115,300	112,600	- 600	2,100
Education	73,800	74,100	72,200	- 300	1,600
Other Local	40,900	41,200	40,400	- 300	500
Labor-Management Disputes	600	600	900	0	- 300

1/ Preliminary

2/ Revised

3/ Includes full and part-time nonfarm wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, private household workers and armed forces excluded. NOTE: Estimated in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as amended by the 1977 supplement.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted, and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier Index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774,300) and that of 1977 (936,900).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

Of all the closures, only one is in the Portland MSA. Portland's economy is growing with 61% of the jobs being created there. Other areas are doing well just to keep from showing a net loss. Part of Portland's success is due to the diversification of its economy, with recent gains in the electronics industries. Ninety percent of the jobs being created in Portland as shown on the table are in electronics. Areas such as Medford, Eugene, and Central Oregon are also trying to diversify, however, losses in lumber and wood products jobs keep them fighting just to stay in place.

While 67% of the jobs to be gained overall are in electronics, 65% of the jobs lost are in the lumber and wood products industry. Lumber and wood has been undergoing a sometimes severe restructuring for about five years. It may be another two or three years before this phase is finished, and, according to some authorities, another 20 years before Northwest forests regain their market share in the U.S. With this restructuring of the lumber industry and the market, every economic alternative must be examined to remain competitive and keep jobs in Oregon.

SELECTED SHUTDOWNS/CURTAILMENTS

Firm Name	County/MSA	Jobs Lost	Effective Date
Neptune-Microfloc	Benton	70	12-84
United Chrome	Benton	40	11-84
Swing Shift	Columbia	55	Early 85
Bandon Fisheries	Coos	100	6-84
Weyerhauser	Coos	170	5-84
Champion Intl.	Curry	322	Late 84/ Early 85
Bohemia	Douglas	225	4-84
Intl. Paper	Douglas	490	12-84
Louisiana Pacific	Douglas	35	10-84
Mt. Mazama	Douglas	185	8-84
Champion Intl.	Hood River	94	3-85
Intl. Memories	Jackson	400	Early 85
D. G. Shelter	Klamath	180	7-84
Klamath Stud	Klamath	70	9-84
Orecal	Klamath	60	9-84
Weyerhauser	Klamath	170	7-85
Champion Intl.	Lane	278	Late 84/ Early 85
Murphy Co.	Lane	100	12-84
Premier Plywood	Lane	125	12-84
Weyerhauser	Lane	150	10-84
Georgia Pacific	Lincoln	230	12-84
Champion Intl.	Linn	583	3-85
Commodore	Linn	120	9-84
United Foods	Linn	380	3-85
Willamette Ind.	Linn	130	Mid-85
Champion Intl.	Marion	28	3-85
Boise Cascade	Polk	100	2-84
Intel	Portland MSA	500	2-85
Crown Zellerbach	Tillamook	85	Late 84
Louisiana Pacific	Umatilla	100	Mid 84
Ore. St. Hospital	Umatilla	250	10-84
Boise Cascade	Union	120	7-84
Martin Marietta	Wasco	450	12-84

SELECTED ANNOUNCED OPENINGS/EXPANSIONS

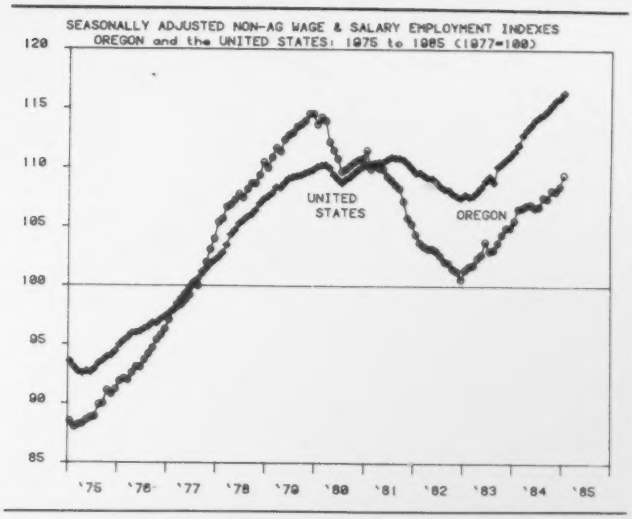
Firm Name	County/MSA	Jobs Created	Opening Date
Midway Forest Prod.	Benton	30	Early 85
Astoria Oil	Clatsop	430	Late 84
KRI Contractors	Coos	150	1985
Tektronix	Deschutes	100	1985-86
Various Resorts	Deschutes	150	Late 85-87
Fred Meyer	Douglas	200	Late 84
Kilburn Wood Prod.	Douglas	35	Late 84
Murphy Co.	Douglas	125	Early 85
NW Printed Circuits	Jackson	200	Late 85
Country Camper	Lane	100	Late 84
Monaco Motor Homes	Lane	280	1985
Spectra Physics	Lane	350	1986-87
Eagle-Picher Ind.	Malheur	35	Early 85
Ore. Trail Mushroom	Malheur	30	Early 85
Brown & Root	Portland MSA	350	Early 85
Epson America	Portland MSA	580	Late 85
Fujitsu America	Portland MSA	500	Late 85
Fujitsu Microelect.	Portland MSA	500	Mid 86
Lattice Semicond.	Portland MSA	150	1985
Nike (R & D)	Portland MSA	50	1985
Photon Kinetics	Portland MSA	50	Early 86
Sequent Computer	Portland MSA	300	Late 85
Wacker Siltronic	Portland MSA	800	1985-87
Xerox (R & D)	Portland MSA		
NEC America	Portland MSA	400+	Late 85
Showtime Video	Tillamook	45	Early 86

Electronics, however, is not the only industry providing hope for diversification. Recent contracts for oil drilling rigs and support buildings have been awarded to firms which will do the work in Oregon. In addition, businesses affected by tourist activity are doing well in Central Oregon. Motels, resorts and restaurants are being built there, but barely fast enough to keep up with demand.

With all this changeover, the time gap between the loss of jobs and the creation of others continues to plague us. With the new electronics firms, waits of one to three years must be endured before the promised jobs will be here. Some workers simply cannot wait that long and will have left the state. While some plant reopenings may occur soon, other openings are further in the future.

In spite of all the job redistribution and restructuring that is occurring, we can look at the current employment picture and see the best January in four years. Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from December's 8.8% to January's 8.1% in spite of a drop in employment (-14,500) and a rise in unemployment (+8,900). Seasonal reductions in employment were smaller than expected, but more of that later.

First, let's look at the unemployment rate. The 0.7 drop - the sharpest in nearly a year - to 8.1% brought the seasonally adjusted rate to its lowest level since March 1980. At the same time, the national unemployment rate increased to 7.4% from 7.2% in December.



Oregon's wage and salary employment index also turned in a rosy performance. The index gained one full percentage point to reach 109.5 in January, the highest level since May 1981, as wage and salary employment declined 9,500 less than expected. This was due to several factors. The exceptionally dry weather supported gains in seasonally adjusted employment in lumber and wood products as well as construction, up 500 and 1,100 respectively. A weak December showing in trade resulted in fewer staff cutbacks in January. This brought about seasonally adjusted gains for both retail trade (+3,900) and wholesale trade (+1,700). Slightly lower interest rates also led to both raw (+500) and seasonally adjusted (+1,200) increases in real estate employment. With fewer jobs being lost, the increase in the number of unemployed was about 10,000 less than would usually be expected. There were 137,000 Oregonians unemployed in January, however, and that number is likely to get higher as the impact of announced layoffs begins.

Good news continued in other sectors as well. Shipbuilding and repair gained 500 over the month, and instruments and related products increased by 200. Food and kindred products also posted a 500 gain, with support from continued processing of preserved fruits and vegetables. Employment in this sector was the highest in four years.

While some losses did occur in manufacturing, only one was greater than seasonally expected. Nonferrous metals continued to fall under the impact of Martin Marietta's closure in The Dalles.

Transportation experienced a drop of 900, but this was 300 less than normally seen at this time of the year. Communications and utilities showed no change in employment. Trade showed a decline (-6,900), but this was 5,600 less than expected. Gains in business services (+600) and other health services (+500) brought services up to the highest employment level on record for January. While losses in government were higher than expected, employment was 2,400 more than a year ago. Most of the over-the-month drop was in education.

Overall, this January shows that Oregon's economy is resilient, and will continue to provide opportunities. Stability, or slow growth, is expected to continue in 1985.□

OREGON GAINS POPULATION

Duane Ackerson

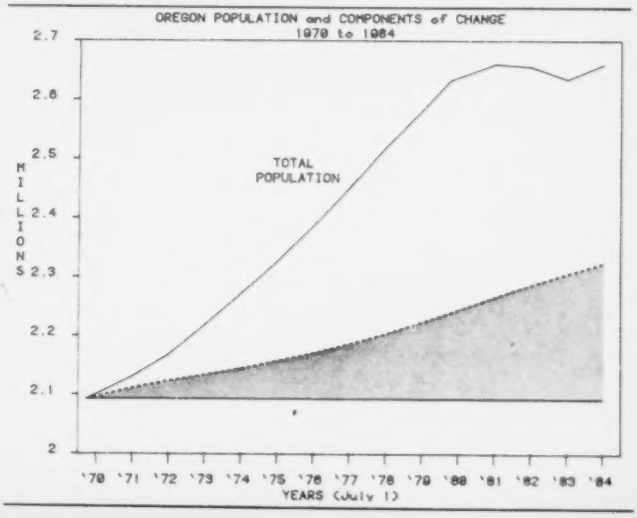
For the first time in three years, Oregon's population change is on the plus side. The Portland State University Center for Population Research and Census estimate of January 1985 shows that Oregon's population increased by 25,000 from July 1, 1983 to July 1, 1984. This follows two years of population losses: 1981-82 (-4,550) and 1982-83 (-21,185). With the latest estimate, Oregon's 1980-84 change in population is 26,844, or a one percent increase over where it stood as of the April 1980 census.

The two components that produce population change are natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is defined as births minus deaths. In the 1970s, natural increase each year averaged six persons per thousand. This figure rose to eight per thousand in the 1980s, as the Baby Boom began its own baby boomlet.

Net migration is represented by the number of people who move into a state less the number who move out. Annual net in-migration averaged almost 17 persons per thousand in Oregon in the 1970s, making this state one of the real gainers. Net in-migration accounted for 73% of the state's total population growth during the 1970s. However, this double gainer was followed by a belly flop: by mid 1982, Oregon's loss resulting from net out-mi-gration was second only to that of Michigan, with its hard-hit auto industry.

Any change in population is the combined effect of these two forces. For the year ending July 1, 1984, the population growth rate of 9.4 per thousand resulted from an increase of 2.7 per thousand due to net in-migration plus 6.7 per thousand from natural increase.

The two year dip in total population growth, and the recent improvement, can be seen in the following graph. The shaded portion shows what Oregon's population would have been with a closed door policy from 1970 on. The upper portion between dotted and solid lines displays a count of net migrants, or those who did come through the revolving door since 1970 less those who left.



The following table ranks the top five counties from four perspectives: population gain, population loss, natural increase, and net migration.

Population Change
(July 1, 1983-July 1, 1984)

Population Gain			Population Loss		
		% Change			% Change
Multnomah	4,800	(0.9)	Coos	-450	(-0.7)
Marion	4,100	(2.0)	Curry	-300	(-1.7)
Washington	2,800	(1.1)	Baker	-150	(-0.9)
Clackamas	2,700	(1.1)	Klamath	-150	(-0.3)
Jackson	1,750	(1.3)	Wheeler	- 25	(-1.8)

Natural Increase		Net Migration	
Multnomah	3,163	Marion	2,590
Washington	2,634	Multnomah	1,637
Lane	2,041	Clackamas	1,200
Marion	1,510	Jackson	959
Clackamas	1,500	Josephine	840

As this table shows, much of the population gain was concentrated in urban areas. The five leading counties in this category represented 64.6% of the total statewide increase in population for this period. Most of these gainers, including the Portland MSA counties and Marion County, benefited from an emphasis on service, trade, and a more diversified manufacturing base than the counties that lost population.

The losses were even more concentrated than the gains, with the top five counties in population loss comprising 98.2% of the total loss. (The only other county to show a decline in this period was Gilliam, with -20.) Counties in this category are natural resource based. Despite some economic recovery, they were still impacted by long term troubles in lumber and wood products (Coos, Curry, Baker, and Klamath) and fishing (Coos, Curry).

Of the 25,000 population increase between 1983-84, 17,724 (70.9%) was due to natural increase and 7,276 (29.1%) to net migration. The total population change over this 12 month period is very comparable to the 27,579 increase over the 15 months from April, 1980 to July 1981, the last period to show a gain in both population and net migration. However, net migration played a bigger role in population change in 1983-84 than in 1980-81. In the earlier period, net migration as a percentage of change was 1.5%; in the latter period, 29.1%, a 19-fold increase. This indicates quite a positive population trend, with the economic recovery drawing people into the state in 1983-84 at a much more accelerated rate than in 1980-81, when the economy was beginning to wind down into the recession. The 1983-84 net migration state total of 7,276 is a long way from the gains in 1970-80, when net migration averaged approximately 44,000 annually. Still, it's a great improvement over times as recent as 1982-83, with its net loss of -39,926, the largest loss recorded in net migration.

One source of data on population gain from in-migration is Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) data on operators' licenses surrendered by people moving to Oregon. For 1982-83, 46,255 total licenses were surrendered. For 1983-84, the next state fiscal year, this figure was at 56,145, nearly 10,000 higher. (This, despite the fact that data for August 1983 was not available; with the inclusion of August data, the gap would be even more impressive.)

In addition to this mid-year to mid-year data, which only shows one side of the coin (in-migration), the most current DMV data (by calendar year) provides a look at both sides of the coin. This information supports the conclusion that there is now a trend toward in-migration. In CY 1984, 55,364 out-of-state licenses were surrendered in Oregon, as opposed to 49,147 Oregon licenses returned from out-of-state. Data on Oregon drivers' licenses surrendered in other states is provided on a cooperative basis, and some of the count no doubt falls through the cracks. Still, the long-term trend is a positive one, when we compare 55,364 out-of-state licenses surrendered in CY 1984 with the 45,371 out-of-state licenses surrendered in CY 1982, when the recession was in full swing.

The other component of population change, natural increase, also plays an important role. Generally speaking, the counties with the greatest net migration from July 1983 to July 1984 were also those that enjoyed the largest population gain (four out of five of the same counties appear on both "top five" lists). However, natural increase can tip the scale dramatically at times, as in the case of Washington County. Of this county's gain of 2,800, 2,634 (94.1%) came from natural increase and only 166 (5.9%) from net migration. In the case of another populous county, Lane County, a substantial natural increase of 2,041 was partially offset by net out-migration of -1,441. The result was a modest population gain overall of 600. This increase is equal to that in Union, a county with less than 10% of Lane's total population.

One factor that has a definite negative impact on population growth is unemployment. Areas with better employment prospects, naturally enough, act as magnets. For example, the five counties (comprising 53.2% of the state's population) where the greatest 1983-84 population gain took place made up 64.6% of the total statewide increase. They only represented 47.5% of the state's excess unemployment. "Excess unemployment" was derived by multiplying .045 times average annual labor force during FY 1984 in a county, then subtracting this amount, which represents "frictional" unemployment, from the average annual unemployment for that county. Frictional unemployment is usually of short duration and involves workers either just entering the labor market or moving between jobs.

Other factors besides employment and unemployment are also at work creating population shifts (these include, for example, livability). In applying the yardstick of excess unemployment, it is helpful to look at this excess as a percentage of average annual unemployment in each county. For Oregon as a whole, this percent is 54.6. The top five counties, using this ratio, are Baker (70.9%), Coos (68.1%), Grant (66.4%), Linn (65.1%), and Harney (65.0%). Of these counties, Linn (550) and Grant (50) showed population gains in 1983-84, Harney stood still, and Baker (-150) and Coos (-450) lost population.

It is reasonable to expect, based on the most recent year's performance and the continued economic recovery, that population growth will continue in Oregon in the 1980s, though not at the feverish pace of the 1970s.□

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Jason Yohannan

The hours and earnings news for December, 1984 fell in line with the positive employment news for that month. Recall that although employment in December fell, the drop was not as severe as expected with the onset of winter. As a result, Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined. Concurrently, the length of the manufacturing workweek grew from 38.4 to 39.8 hours, and average hourly earnings rose $.18.

December also brought a chance to compare 1984's performance to prior years. In 1984 the average manufacturing production worker in Oregon worked 39.2 hours per week and earned $10.44 per hour. This compares favorably with 38.9 hours and $10.21 in 1983; 37.9 hours and $10.02 in 1982; and 37.5 hours and $9.47 in 1981. The past few years have seen manufacturing wages grow by about 3.5% annually, keeping close pace with the inflation rate. Strength can be found in the steadily growing average workweek, indicating a mix of more full-time work, more overtime, and a higher level of factory utilization.

The 1984 manufacturing average wage of $10.44 per hour for production workers is an all-time high. The average workweek of 39.2 hours is the highest since 1973. Outside of manufacturing, nonsupervisory employees in communications & utilities ($12.34 per hour), trade ($8.48 per hour), banking & insurance ($272.06 per week), and employees of state & local government ($326.23 per week) all posted new highs in 1984 in average earnings. Only construction workers did not follow this trend ($14.54 per hour in 1984; but $15.30 per hour in 1983 and $16.00 per hour in 1982). Construction workers, however, can take solace in the fact that their average 1984 workweek of 34.4 hours was the longest since 1980. Communications & utilities, with 40.0 hours, also had the longest workweek since 1980.

In sum, there has been an "hours and earnings recovery" in Oregon in the past couple of years for manufacturing workers and others who have been able to hang on to their jobs. The same cannot be said for those without jobs or hit by layoffs, though. For an "hours and earnings recovery" to be complete, the employment/unemployment recovery must first reach out to more job seekers.

Revised 1983 and 1984 hours and earning statistics, with annual averages, are available upon request.□

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 2/ 1984	Nov. 3/ 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 2/ 1984	Nov. 3/ 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 2/ 1984	Nov. 3/ 1984	Dec. 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$421.08	$399.36	$406.21	39.8	38.4	39.4	$10.58	$10.40	$10.31
Durable Goods	432.95	413.83	415.27	40.5	39.3	40.2	10.69	10.53	10.33
Lumber & Wood Products	461.04	430.68	428.79	40.8	38.8	40.3	11.30	11.10	10.64
Logging & Sawmills	491.26	449.92	457.88	40.6	38.0	40.7	12.10	11.84	11.25
Veneer & Plywood	476.02	453.58	433.76	42.2	40.9	40.5	11.28	11.09	10.71
Millwork & Struct Wood	356.00	347.38	343.76	40.0	38.9	40.3	8.90	8.93	8.53
Mobile Homes	258.66	283.03	243.02	32.7	34.1	33.2	7.91	8.30	7.32
Other Wood Products	441.90	421.96	435.71	40.1	38.5	39.9	11.02	10.96	10.92
Furniture & Fixtures	292.99	306.18	263.93	38.4	37.8	34.5	7.63	8.10	7.65
Primary Metals	496.94	503.01	514.37	43.1	42.7	42.9	11.53	11.78	11.99
Fabricated Metals	393.02	388.28	388.73	39.9	39.3	40.2	9.85	9.88	9.67
Machinery	423.28	404.64	416.64	40.7	39.4	40.1	10.40	10.27	10.39
Nondurable Goods	389.88	360.72	379.53	38.0	36.0	37.1	10.26	10.02	10.23
Food & Kindred Products	322.54	288.62	312.05	36.2	33.6	35.5	8.91	8.59	8.79
Canning & Preserving	267.46	228.70	244.49	34.6	31.2	33.4	7.73	7.33	7.32
Other Food Products	403.37	393.21	400.05	38.6	37.7	38.1	10.45	10.43	10.50
Textile Mill Products	231.84	228.98	212.65	38.9	38.1	35.5	5.96	6.01	5.99
Apparel	226.72	200.93	211.20	41.6	36.4	38.4	5.45	5.52	5.50
Paper & Allied Products	614.18	589.47	594.56	43.1	41.6	41.9	14.25	14.17	14.19
Printing & Publishing	406.00	408.24	383.95	35.0	36.0	35.0	11.60	11.34	10.97
Construction 4/	474.50	463.46	477.86	32.5	32.8	31.9	14.60	14.13	14.98
Communications & Utilities 5/	500.35	507.32	490.92	39.9	40.2	38.9	12.54	12.62	12.62
Trade 5/	288.12	281.05	280.36	34.3	33.3	34.4	8.40	8.44	8.15
Wholesale Trade	386.32	377.48	372.13	37.8	37.3	37.4	10.22	10.12	9.95
Retail Trade	242.96	235.50	239.64	32.7	31.4	33.1	7.43	7.50	7.24
Banking & Insurance	277.03	274.83	259.76						
State & Local Government	327.63	324.80	319.38						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Revised

4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.

5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT REVISIONS

Mike Staten

Once each year those involved in producing employment and unemployment data in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics devote considerable effort to the task of revising and upgrading estimates for the prior two years.

This "benchmarking" process pulls together all the latest data, including some that was not available when the original estimates were made. The result is a sound historical time series and a solid base for making estimates in the coming year.

The "number crunching" aspect of benchmarking can be very tedious and the results often just reinforce the direction evident in the earlier statistics. The 1983 data was no exception, showing little change from the previously published estimates.

Two points are evident from the 1983 numbers. First, economic recovery took hold in Oregon during the latter half of the year, following a very poor 1982; and second, construction employment was still "mired down" and did not show much improvement in 1983.

In 1984, the economic rebound continued to exert itself in Oregon. Comparing the newly benchmarked numbers with the original estimates, we see some areas in which we were overly optimistic and others where we were not able to track the growth as well. The accompanying table is a comparison of the employment numbers.

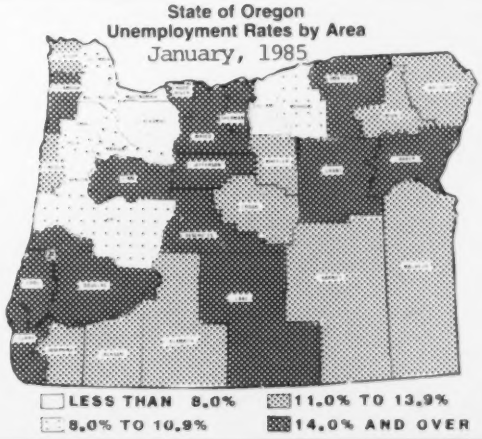
It is difficult to accurately track the expansion in the labor force at a time of economic rebound. This is particularly true of new establishments just beginning as well as growth among smaller firms. Such appeared to be the case in 1984 for construction and services. Highway tax dollars fueled a healthy rebound in heavy construction activities, and many other construction activities made gains as interest rates continued to fall. This was good news because it showed Oregon's construction industry had finally broken out of its stalemate and started making strides toward a healthier existence.

1984 AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT

	Original ('83 B.M.)	Revised ('84 B.M.)	Change	% Change
Total Nonfarm	994,000	1,004,000	10,000	1.0
Manufacturing	197,000	198,700	1,700	.9
Lumber & Wood	65,000	66,000	1,000	1.5
Other Durables	78,100	79,700	1,600	2.0
Food & Kindred	23,500	22,800	- 700	- 3.0
Other Nondurables	30,400	30,300	- 100	- .3
Nonmanufacturing	797,000	805,200	8,200	1.0
Mining	1,900	1,600	- 300	-15.8
Construction	27,300	29,900	2,600	9.5
Trans., Comm. & Util.	55,400	56,200	800	1.4
Trade	251,200	252,400	1,200	.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	66,400	65,700	- 700	- 1.1
Services	200,100	204,900	4,800	2.4
Government	194,800	194,700	- 100	- .1

The newly benchmarked unemployment rates for 1983 and 1984 are not yet available, so discussion of this topic will be deferred until a later issue of Labor Trends.

Overall, the benchmark revisions lead to the conclusion that Oregon's economy continued to make healthy gains in 1984 following the turnaround evident in late 1983. The 3.9% growth in 1984, coupled with the January 1985 performance, supports the view that 1985 may be another year of economic gain for Oregon.□



OREGON LABOR TRENDS

The Oregon Labor Trends is published monthly by the Research and Statistics Section of the Oregon Employment Division, Raymond P. Thorne, Administrator.

Send comments, questions, and address changes ATTN: R&S-LMI or Phone (503) 378-8657 or toll free 1-800-237-3710 ext. 8-8657.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission. Please credit OREGON LABOR TRENDS, Oregon Employment Division.

STATE OF OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
875 UNION STREET N.E.
SALEM, OREGON 97311

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE
USE $300

U.S. MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

90005038-01
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SVC DEPT
DIANE KINNEY
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1984 Benchmark
March 1985 (Rev.)

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1983 1/

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
UNEMPLOYMENT													
Percent of Labor Force													
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													

(Resident data to be published next month)

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1983 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	966.7	929.7	931.9	940.1	952.6	963.6	988.9	964.6	969.9	990.1	994.1	991.5	983.4
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	103.2	101.4	101.7	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.8	103.0	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.0	105.0
Diffusion Index 5/	58.1	46.2	45.0	50.0	53.9	59.7	65.5	62.0	65.5	60.1	63.9	63.9	62.0
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	188.8	176.3	176.1	178.1	179.5	182.2	192.8	195.4	201.0	201.3	199.2	194.4	189.6
Durable Goods	135.1	126.3	126.6	128.2	129.8	131.8	137.2	139.0	140.7	141.1	141.1	140.6	138.4
Lumber & Wood Products	62.6	54.7	56.0	57.2	58.8	60.9	65.1	66.4	67.6	68.0	67.2	65.8	63.7
Logging & Sawmills	32.8	28.2	29.3	29.9	30.2	31.6	34.3	35.2	36.0	36.2	35.5	34.5	32.6
Veneer & Plywood	17.7	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.8	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.0	17.9
Millwork & Structural Wood	7.2	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9
Mobile Homes	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other Wood Products	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Furniture & Fixtures	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6
Primary Metals	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3
Nonferrous Metals	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Fabricated Metals	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.0
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Other Fabricated Metals	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7
Machinery	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6
Transportation Equipment	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.3
Instruments & Related Products	14.8	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Nondurable Goods	53.8	50.0	49.5	49.9	49.7	50.4	55.6	56.4	60.3	60.2	58.1	53.8	51.2
Food & Kindred Products	24.2	20.8	20.5	20.9	20.9	21.1	26.1	26.5	30.3	30.2	28.0	23.6	20.9
Canning and Preserving	14.1	10.8	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.4	16.1	16.3	20.2	19.9	17.5	13.2	10.7
Other Food Products	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3
Printing & Publishing	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Petroleum Refining	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Leather Products	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

1983 CONT.

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	779.1	753.4	755.8	762.0	773.1	781.4	796.1	769.2	768.9	788.8	794.9	797.1	793.8
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
Construction	27.0	23.0	22.3	22.3	23.9	25.3	27.6	29.5	31.2	31.6	31.6	28.6	26.7
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	55.4	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.7	55.1	55.9	56.3	51.3	57.4	57.1	56.9	57.2
Transportation	32.0	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.2	31.9	32.4	32.6	33.7	33.4	33.1	33.4
Railroad	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.7	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.1	16.7	17.5	17.8	18.1	17.6	17.5	17.8
Other Transportation	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1
Communications	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1	10.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3
Utilities	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Trade	242.6	230.3	228.8	231.6	236.3	240.2	246.3	246.1	248.1	250.9	247.8	251.2	253.0
Wholesale Trade	62.6	60.1	60.1	60.7	60.7	61.4	62.5	63.2	64.3	65.3	64.5	64.9	63.5
Durable Goods	36.8	35.4	35.4	35.7	36.1	36.5	37.0	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.4
Nondurable Goods	25.8	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.6	24.9	25.5	25.4	26.6	27.6	26.9	27.4	26.1
Retail Trade	180.0	170.2	168.7	170.9	175.6	178.8	183.8	182.9	183.8	185.6	183.3	186.3	189.5
General Merchandise	24.0	23.9	23.1	22.6	22.9	22.8	23.3	23.5	23.5	23.8	24.2	26.4	28.0
Food Stores	27.2	25.9	25.7	25.8	27.2	27.6	28.3	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.9	28.3
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	22.0	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.1	22.7	22.6	22.6
Other Retail Trade	106.7	100.0	99.4	101.7	104.2	106.6	109.8	109.2	109.7	111.2	108.9	109.4	110.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64.5	62.6	62.6	63.3	64.1	64.4	65.5	65.5	66.0	65.8	65.0	64.5	64.6
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.5
Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	41.0	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.8	41.2	42.1	41.9	42.4	42.2	41.4	41.0	41.1
Services	194.6	187.1	189.8	191.4	194.5	195.2	197.2	194.9	195.2	197.6	196.9	197.4	197.8
Hotels & Personal Services	23.0	22.1	22.0	22.5	23.5	23.4	23.9	23.5	23.9	23.6	22.7	22.3	22.1
Health Services	66.4	65.2	65.4	65.7	66.3	66.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.2	66.3	66.3	66.3
Other Services	105.3	99.8	102.4	103.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	104.3	104.1	106.8	107.9	108.8	109.4
Government	192.3	194.9	196.5	197.4	198.2	199.6	201.8	175.1	175.2	183.6	194.7	196.9	193.1
Federal	29.0	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.3	29.1	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.1	29.2	28.4	28.2
State Government	51.7	51.7	52.2	52.1	52.6	52.7	54.1	48.7	49.1	49.0	53.3	54.0	51.3
Education	21.5	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.4	17.7	17.4	17.7	23.0	23.2	22.7
Other State	30.3	29.2	29.3	29.3	30.0	30.1	31.7	31.0	31.7	31.3	30.3	30.8	28.6
Local Government	111.5	115.1	116.4	117.2	117.3	117.8	117.4	96.0	95.8	104.5	112.2	114.5	113.6
Education	69.4	73.5	75.3	76.0	75.5	75.9	74.3	52.3	52.2	61.9	70.6	73.0	72.3
Other Local	42.1	41.6	41.1	41.2	41.8	41.9	43.1	43.7	43.6	42.6	41.6	41.5	41.3
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	1.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.5	.7	.7	6.9	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force using unrounded data.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary, employment seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1984 Benchmark
March 1985 (Rev.)

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1984 1/

	Annual Average 2/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
UNEMPLOYMENT													
Percent of Labor Force													
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													

(Resident data to be published next month)

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1984 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1,004.0	968.1	976.4	985.8	994.8	1,004.2	1,017.0	999.9	1,011.5	1,024.9	1,029.6	1,020.5	1,015.5
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	107.2	105.6	106.6	106.7	106.9	107.0	106.7	106.8	107.6	107.5	108.2	108.1	108.5
Diffusion Index 5/	57.7	59.7	62.4	66.3	67.1	60.9	56.2	52.3	55.1	52.4	55.5	49.2	55.4
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	198.7	188.1	192.2	192.5	194.9	197.1	200.4	202.0	210.0	209.2	205.4	197.9	195.0
Durable Goods	145.7	137.7	141.1	141.6	144.5	145.7	148.1	148.6	151.4	150.7	148.1	145.8	144.5
Lumber & Wood Products	66.0	62.8	64.4	64.3	65.1	66.0	68.2	67.7	69.1	69.0	66.8	65.2	63.8
Logging & Sawmills	35.2	33.0	33.7	33.7	33.9	34.9	36.9	36.9	37.7	37.4	35.7	34.5	33.5
Veneer & Plywood	17.2	17.1	17.7	17.5	17.8	17.4	17.4	16.7	17.0	17.4	17.1	16.9	16.7
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Mobile Homes	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Other Wood Products	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Furniture & Fixtures	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4
Primary Metals	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Nonferrous Metals	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5
Fabricated Metals	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Other Fabricated Metals	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
Machinery	15.7	14.7	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.2	16.1	16.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	13.9	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	14.9
Transportation Equipment	8.3	7.8	8.6	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.1	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.0	7.3	7.8
Instruments & Related Products	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Nondurable Goods	53.1	50.4	51.1	50.9	50.4	51.4	52.3	53.4	58.6	58.5	57.3	52.1	50.5
Food & Kindred Products	22.8	20.7	21.1	20.7	20.3	21.0	21.3	22.5	27.9	28.5	27.3	22.2	20.6
Canning and Preserving	12.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.8	17.1	18.0	16.5	11.7	10.1
Other Food Products	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.5
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Apparel	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Paper & Allied Products	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Petroleum Refining	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Leather Products	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4

1984 Cont.

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	805.3	780.0	784.2	793.3	799.9	807.1	816.6	797.9	801.5	815.7	824.2	822.6	820.5
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3
Construction	29.9	25.5	25.4	26.2	27.0	28.6	30.6	33.2	34.6	34.1	32.9	31.0	29.7
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	56.2	56.1	56.0	56.5	56.0	56.4	56.9	56.8	56.6	56.5	56.0	55.4	55.1
Transportation	33.4	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.4	33.7	33.9	34.0	34.0	34.1	33.7	33.1	32.9
Railroad	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2
Trucking & Warehousing	17.7	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.9	17.7
Other Transportation	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.0
Communications	14.1	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6
Utilities	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6
Trade	252.4	241.6	240.5	243.8	247.7	250.5	254.4	254.7	256.9	259.8	258.1	259.8	261.3
Wholesale Trade	64.2	61.9	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.5	64.4	64.9	65.2	65.9	66.1	65.6	65.6
Durable Goods	38.0	36.7	36.8	37.1	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.4
Nondurable Goods	26.2	25.2	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.6	27.4	27.6	27.3	27.2
Retail Trade	188.2	179.7	178.6	181.4	184.6	187.0	190.0	189.8	191.7	193.9	192.0	194.2	195.7
General Merchandise	24.8	25.7	24.2	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.5	24.9	26.4	26.9
Food Stores	28.1	27.2	26.7	26.8	27.3	27.2	27.9	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.3	29.5
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	24.1	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.6	24.1	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.5
Other Retail Trade	111.3	104.4	105.0	107.6	109.6	111.6	113.4	112.2	113.5	115.7	113.4	114.0	114.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	65.7	63.8	64.1	64.5	64.9	64.4	66.3	66.7	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.5
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.3	23.3
Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	42.2	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.5	40.9	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.1	43.2
Services	205.0	196.1	198.8	201.9	204.7	205.8	207.0	206.5	208.1	208.5	209.0	206.9	206.6
Hotels & Personal Services	23.5	22.2	22.4	23.1	23.5	23.9	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.2	23.6	23.1	22.8
Health Services	67.5	65.9	66.2	66.7	67.1	67.1	67.8	67.9	68.4	68.1	68.6	68.4	68.2
Other Services	114.0	108.0	110.2	112.1	114.1	114.8	114.7	114.2	115.3	116.2	116.8	115.4	115.6
Government	194.6	195.6	198.1	199.0	198.1	199.7	199.7	178.2	176.6	188.1	199.7	201.8	200.0
Federal	29.1	27.7	27.6	27.7	28.0	28.5	30.0	30.2	30.2	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.9
State Government	54.5	55.3	55.9	56.3	55.7	55.9	55.7	51.1	50.8	51.0	55.9	56.0	54.8
Education	21.9	22.6	23.3	23.4	22.9	22.9	22.9	17.9	17.7	18.1	23.6	23.9	23.2
Other State	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.9	32.8	33.0	32.8	33.2	33.1	32.9	32.3	32.1	31.6
Local Government	110.9	112.6	114.6	115.0	114.4	115.3	114.0	96.9	95.6	107.4	114.0	116.0	115.3
Education	69.3	72.2	73.9	73.9	73.2	73.1	71.3	54.1	53.2	65.4	72.3	74.4	74.1
Other Local	41.7	40.4	40.7	41.1	41.2	42.2	42.7	42.8	42.4	42.0	41.7	41.6	41.2
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.6	.6	.2	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force using unrounded data.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.